# The Intelligencer.

he line of the Central Ohio road. The shipments have been stimulated by the he freights offered, which have been as ing it to Europe at a total cost from Ohio of English agriculture is becoming such a us problem in the face of such cheap

Ocawhole community will be sorry t Wheeling Towboat and Barge Com-00 kegs of nails on board. southeart, and will never sit down and great old his hands in despair as long as he is

The Troubles that Nurround the Nail

mements that surround Wheeling's great adustry at this time without offending the prejudices of somebody. It is in this mater as in most others, that people like to heartheir own side of the story told to the greatest possible advantage, without much reference to the facts on the other side.
That the Nail interest is seriously cir-

constanced just now no one acquainted Wheeling is concerned there has been no time since the panic when the pressure us so severely felt. Nails are not only a loss. One prominent concern is deating the autestion of closing its mill een reached in the business that calls for there their circular embodies the views of GENCER are open to anyone who may wish very concern in the business without exotion. So far as Wheeling is concerned se have not heard of a dissenting voice

the mills show that for the most part themen are inclined to talk reasonably and stelligently about the troubles that are time. There are no more intelligent ward for years past, until at length a poin has been reached that threatens the sol-

ecountry has been discussed in the same with the same tinge as between emall panies, spending their force through a eries of years, has simply been repeated It is thus that the constant decline that is actitable after a great collapse is always characterized. It is resisted at every step, just as men resist fate in a thousand other forms, but nevertheless the decline takes

place.

Nailsare now sold at a lower price than ever before known in the history of the business. Before the war the lowest price reached was \$2 40, less 5 per cent for cash. heached was \$2.40, less 5 per cent for cash. At that time 17 cents per keg of 10d was paid for cutting nails, and \$4.25 per ton for boiling iron, and a corresponding price for heating. Now nails are sold at \$1.85 to \$1.90, and 21 cents paid for cutting, \$5.25 per ton for boiling, and 70 cents for heating. Allowing the price of pig'iron to have been the same as now it is easy to see that all possible margin of profit has been siped out.

ground that this low price for nails is altogether unnecessary; in other words, that it is the fault of the manufacturers themseives. On the other hand, the manufacturers say that this is an old and famihar retort-one that they have heard at every stage of the decline, and that would have applied just as appropriately against the first decline in nails and every o'clock from the residence of deceased's well might it be said that if a dam was well might it be said that if a dam was remarked. The function of the residence of deceased's well might it be said that if a dam was remarked. well might it be said that if a dam was ballt high enough the water would not find its level and overflow it. But who does not know that the great law of supply and demand is stronger than any barier that can be erected against it, and is bound, as inevitably as water, to find its level. In accordance with this great law the manulacturers claim that there will be no healthy reorganization and resuscitation of the Sail business until the price of production is settled upon a more satisfactory basis. They point to the prices paid in built high enough the water would not tion is settled upon a more satisfactory basis. They point to the prices paid in THE BIG SHOW.—The Great European against 21 cents here, and \$3 00 to \$3 60 for boiling as against \$5 25 here, as showing that there has been no proper equalitation in the cost of producing nails between the East and the West. On the other hand the new first the state of the sta other hand, the men in the milis say that a decline in the cost of production here

therefore would be accomplished. To this the manufacturers reply that this does not necessarily follow, and one of them denies that it will follow in this case, while other say that be that as it may there is a point where the decline in nails, as in all other articles, will exhaust itself, and that meanwhile the field of distribution will widen as it is cheapened. One of them said yesterday that if we could ship one-fifth of our Wheeling product east of the mountainsfor instance, to Baltimore, which is a a natural market during seasons of low freight—and get cost for it, and then get a small market of the mountains on the quarter deck of the "Pinafore," with a crowd of sailors led by the boat-swain, splicing rope and engaged in the various other work necessary on beard ship.

small margin of profit on the remainder of our product, we could run steadily the year round and give all our people constant employment.

The manufacturers here deny that Eastern operatives have any advantages rad the news in this morning's paper of over those in the mills here. On the conthe sinking of one of the model barges of trary, one of the oldest and most experienced of them contends that the advan tages are overwhelmingly with the men here. The cost of living is less, the hours of all thard streak of bad luck in the last few morkers longer, the wages per keg and per months, the "hugene" being the fourth ton are higher, and the nails heavier. Said nodel barge sunk, saying nothing of the he, we want our men to get more for their gjury to the steamer Hobbs, and to one or work than they get East; we do not ask them to come down to Eastern prices, but M. Hornbrook, however, is a man of a the present margin of difference is too

We inquired as to what a nailer here could make at present prices. The answer was, about \$6 per day. Well, but the men here say that they do work about their machines that is done for them in the East. As to that, said he "I would be pleased in the next adjustment of prices to see the same rule adopted here. It could be done better than it is done now, and at a cost not exceeding one half a cent per keg. I would prefer to have it done that way in Wheeling. A half cent or less out of the five extra cents that we now pay would

We might quote many expressions backward and forward, on the two sides of this vexed question, if it were likely to be profitable to do so. Our object is to induce, as far as possible, a friendly consideration of the subject, and to avoid exciting any bad blood. We are deeply impressed with the difficulties that may surrond a satisfactory adjustment of differperations, be the same a long or short ences between our manufacturers and All of them feel that a crisis has their employes, but so long as is any disposition ever evinced to discuss these differis a matter of much ences in a spirit of justice and forbear-and uncertainty. Chess, ance we shall not despair of a solution have laid that will avoid the closing of our mills. heir view of the situation fully before To the end of helping to bring about such eir employes, and we presume that a solution the columns of the INTELLI-

## ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

THE SINKING OF THE MODEL BARGE EUGENE.—The model barge Eugene of the Wheeling Towboat and Barge Company, having on board 8,000 kegs of nails, was sunk by the Whale a short distance below Syracuse, O., on Monday afternoon, but the matter was kept quiet notify usstanday. e matter was kept quiet until yesterday,

semen are inclined to talk reasonably and telligently about the troubles that are resing upon the nail business at this me. There are no more intelligent of the ron business. They see that the coarse of prices has been steadily downard for years past, until at length a point as been reached that threatens the solemy of hitherto prosperous concerns in different parts of the country.

At to the question of a remedy, they are their own opinions as a matter of come, and it is not to be wondered at that aid opinions are tinged more or less that self-interest. How could it be otherise? It is the same thing on the other dec. The whole downward course of cites in every department of industry in becountry has been discussed in the same become provided for every full particular to the country.

The Made left this city with a tow sturday evening, for St. Louis, anong the bargos being the model barge Eugene verified with \$0,000 kegs of nails from the Riverside, La Bele and Top Mills of this tity. So make a matter of the question of a remedy, they are their own opinions as a matter of come, and it is not to be wondered at about 1,000 kegs of nails from the triver, a command the mouth of Shade river, a command the mouth of Shade river, a specified with \$0,000 kegs of nails from the trivers and the mouth of Shade river, a command to point above mentioned, springing a bad leak. She was beached as soon as possible, and it is reported that about 1,000 kegs of nails were saved. The nails were insured for \$19,000 in the following companies: Franklin, of this city, \$5,000; Mergand the provided the

panies will lose anything like their respective amounts at risk, inasmuch as by the new and improved method of drying nails as soon as they are raised out of the water, they can be saved with very slight damage and sold only at a small loss. The insurance companies may therefore get off with a loss not exceeding 50c per keg.

Those who have read the interviews published on the subject will have noticed that the men in the mills take the ground that this low notes for reliable to the subject will have noticed that the men in the mills take the ground that this low notes for reliable to the subject will have not the subject wi Carl was fatally stricken with that dread disease, diphtheria, and yesterday breathed his last in great pain and agony. Death has surely visited this family with painful frequency, and the topich of his cold hand has taken away trasspress whose places cannot be supplied on earth. The parents in their almost inconsolable grief have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The funeral of

ANNUAL TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Is wearing any appliance, its success de cline in the price of the goods, and what charge at the company offices.

various other work necessary on beard ship.

The opening chorus, "We sail the ocean blue," was given in spirited style by the sailors, after which the appearance of Miss A. C. Tracy as Little Buttercup was warmly greeted by the audience. She rendered in excellent style the aria, "For I'm called Little Buttercup," after which Mr. R. V. Arkle (Ralph Rackstraw) came upon the scene with a reading scene with a madrigal,

"The nightingale Loved the moon's bright ray," hich was finely sung and heartily ap-

Then the boatswain announced the coming on deck of the gallant Captain of the Pinafore, Mr. C. Y. Lucas, who, as he stepped before the audience in his brilliant uniform, presented a fine appearance. His

"I am the Captain of the Finators,"
with the chorus, was effectively rendered
and received commendable recognition.
Josephine (Miss Nellie Sweeney) received
the warm welcome of the audience. Her
song, "Sorry her lot who loves too well,"
was most artistically sung and was heartily
enjoyed."

was most artistically sung and was heartily enjoyed.

The effect was striking when Sir Joseph's female relatives waltzed in and took their positions. We cannot undertake to describe the costumes of the ladies, for they were many and various, and produced a kaleidosope effect that would put the powers of a fashion editress to a crucial test. It was like a mammoth nosegay of beautiful flowers. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.. First Lord of the Admiralty, was ir represented by Mr. W. J. H. Bown, in a make-up that was decidedly effective, viz: a coat of black velvet with golden trimmings, tights of white satin, court viz: a coat of black velvet with golden trimmings, tights of white satin, court silppers, chapeau of black velvet, etc. His opening song, "I am the Monarch of the Sea," was well received, and Miss Rose McNaughton, as Hobe, came in with the oft quoted "And we are his sisters and his cousins and his annts," in capital style. This and the "Hardly Ever" of Capt. Corcorn seemed to tickle the audience wonderfully.

When we say that Miss Nellie Sweeney came fully up to what was expected of her, and never sang sweeter; that Miss McNaughton as Hebe was charming, and that Miss Tracy played and sang the part

that Miss Tracy played and sang the part that Miss Tracy played and sang the part of the bum-boat woman to perfection; that Mr. Arkle won for himself a decided triumph; that Mr. Lucas never sang in better voice; that Mr. Hall made a capital Dick Deadeye, and Mr. Bown an admirable Admiral, we have given to each only a few words when they should have had paragraphs. Mr. Rhees, the boatswain, was suffering from a severe cold, which somewhat marred his solo, but he acted his part well.

what marred his solo, but he acted his part well.

The amusing trio by Josephine, Sir Joseph and the Captain was-rapturously received, and an encore demanded. All the soloists seemed to be fully up to and beyond the exactions. And no less were the efforts of the entire chorus. The music furnished by the orchestra, too, was something that the city may be proud of. Prof.

But we cannot attempt longer to partic But we cannot attempt longer to particularize. Suffice it to say the performance went off smoothly for an initial presentation. There were occasional drags, and the prompter was several times called into requisition, but these were the exception and not the rule. The whole performance was highly creditable to the amateur talent of our city. Her Majesty's Ship has made a magnificent launch, and joy be to all who accompany her on her voyage to-night and to-morrow night.

he vestry to retire each formed that the Easter Anniversary of the Sunday School will be held this evening Sunday School will be held this evening at their usual place of meeting, McLain's Hall, when reports will be received from the classes of collections made by the scholars to be used for purchasing an

WHEN you want the best tonics, without whisky, wear the Egyptian Pad. A) inctures and bitters have alcohol in then and should be avoided.

## THE EASTERN PLOUR TRADE.

MAILROAD COMPANIES ALLEGED TO BE DIS-CRIMINATING IN FAVOR OF WESTERN MER CHANTS.

New York, April 15.—The members of the Produce Exchange in the flour trade will to-morrow consider the communication from the General Freight Agents of the Eric, Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads, notifying them that after Monday next the railroad companies will hold flour only four days Dealers charge that this action of the companies is for the purpose of destroying the flour business of many the propose of destroying the flour business of many the says the emigration for the control of the control of the companies will be accumulate money to move, and Smalls says they will "live on tenpenny hait his action of the companies is for the purpose of destroying the flour business of many that they get enough to buy tickourpose of destroying the flour business of New York for the benefit of Western men, New York for the benefit of Western men, who will be thus enabled to transact their business directly with Europe, railroad companies furnishing Western men with extra facilities for the direct transportation of flour from the mills to the European design.

Relief for Colored Refugee CINCINNATI, April 15 .- A mass meeting

of colored people was held in Union Church last night, in which measures were adopted to extend relief to the sufferin negroes at St. Louis. A large contribution was received during the exercises and committee appointed to canvass the city

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The revenue cutter Oliver Walcott arrived at Bort Townsend, from Sitka, and the mail steam. ar California, at Victoria. Nothing important has occurred at Sitka since the departure of Osprey.

Pienty of Time to Decide on Candidates BURLINGTON, IOWA, April 15 .- The Re-

## BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

## GENERAL NEWS.

WESTERN IMMIGRATION FEVER

The Southerners Have It Bad, an the Western States Taking a Lively Interest in the Matter.

The Berated Rider of the Army Bil --- Senator Logan's Opinion of the Democratic Party.

The House Discusses Bragg's Amend ment to the Legislative Bill.

## WASHINGTON.

SPOFFORD'S CLAIM FOR KELLOGG'S SEAT. BOOFFORD'S CLAIM FOR KELLOGG'S SEAT.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate
Committee on Privileges and Elections, in
the case of Judge Spofford, of Louisiana,
claiming the seat now occupied by Gov.
Kellogg, decided to notify them to appear
in person or by counsel to-morrow, and
present arguments to the committee on the
question whether this case is not res adjudicata.

The House Committee on Agriculture referred the whole subject of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Dibrell, McGowan, Hatch, Forsythe, Valentine and Lefevre, with instructions to ascertain all the facts possible in connection with the disease.

with instructions to ascertain all the facts possible in connection with the disease and report the result of their inquiries Thursday next if possible.

The House committee on epidemic diseases agreed to report favorably the bill of Representative Young, of Tennessee, for the prevention of the recurrence of yellow fever and other epidemic diseases. This bill also gives the National Board of Health power to investigate cattle diseases.

The Judiciary Committee and Committee on Commerce organized to-day.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOUR PER CENT CENTIFI-SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOUR PER CENT CERTIFI

CATES. The subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificates since April 1st are \$1,352,710.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE. The following list of Representatives of the present Congress together with the names of the contestants, was furnished the House to-day, by Clerk Adams, and submitted by Speaker Randall immediately before adjournment:

From the Sixth Massachusetts district, Benton against Loring; from the Twentieth Pennsylvania, Curtin against Yocum; First North Carolina, Yeates against Martin; from the Second North Corolina.

in; from the Second North Corolina D'Hara against Kitchen; from the Second South Carolina; Macking against O'Con nor; from the Fourth Alabama, Harrison against Shelley; from the Third Louisu Herberk against Acklen; from th Second Arkansas, Bradley against Sle mons; from the Second Florida, Bisbe against Hull; from the Third Minnesots Donnelly against Washburne; from the State of Oregon; McDowell against Whi

Washington, April 16.—Representative from the Western and Northwestern States are continually in receipt of letters from their respective districts which lead then to believe that the immigration into the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota, has been larger the last twelve months than at any previous time. Immigration into Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota is especially heavy. Illinois is also receiving a large addition to her population, particularly from the Southern States. It is estimated that within the past year six thousand citizens of Kentucky have settled in Illinois and Indiana, to say nothing of those from other Southern States. A gentleman in the interior of Illinois, writing to his propagatively. to believe that the immigration into the and the Territory and the Terr cent of foreign emigrants arriving in New York to go the States of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Colorado, while the next largest go to the older Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Only one and one-half per cent of the whole go South, and the most this fraction to Texas. It is thought he this fraction to Lexas. It is thought here by those who have given the matter much attention, that more white people have moved West from the Southern States the past twelve months than have moved into those States from all quarters.

South Carolina Negroes Excited. Washington, April 15 .- Ex-Congres man Smalls, of South Carolina, arrived here to-day. He says the emigratical

## Freight Rates Reduced.

CHICAGO, April 15,-Winter storage has expired, and no charters were reported of vessels on account of the combina tion recently formed by vessel owners fixing the rate on corn to Huffalo at 54c and wheat at 6c. The southwestern roads have reduced rates on lumber to Missouri river points from 20 to 13c.

Michigan Certainly Republican. DETROIT, April 15 .- The official returns of the recent State election, though not certain of a Republican majority of about 4,000. The total vote so far received is as follows: Campbell, Rep., for Justice of the Supreme Court, 153,000; Shipman, Coalition 128,000.

Habeas Corpus for Telegraph Manager. St. Louis, April 15.—A writ of habeas corpus was applied for to-day in the Court of Appeals for the release of E. H. Brown, Burlington, Iowa, April 15.—The Republican State Central Committee have called a State Convention at Pes Moines on Wednesday, June 11th, to nominate a Governor and full State ticket.

Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who is in custody of the City Marshal. By order of Judge Laughlin, of the Criminal Court, the writ was issued and made returnable next Tuesday.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Rider of the Army Bitl Lashed by Logan—That Gentleman's Arraignment of the Democrats for Varions Evils— The House has an Interesting Time Over Braggs' Amendment to the Legis-lative Bill in Regard to the Southern

The Secretary of the Senate before reading the journal read the following note from Vice President Wheeler: "A telegram received this morning advises me of the dangerous illness of my sister, and summons me home. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Senate on its meeting to-day to elect a President pro tem".

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, said as there was a comparatively small number of Senators in attendance he hoped there would be a delay to enable the absentees to arrive.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wallace, an informal recess was taken, as it was discovered at the time the note was read that there was a larger number of Republicans than Democrats present. A messenger was dispatched for Senator Thurman, but that gentleman entered the chamber soon after the messenger left, and the session Mr. Bayard then offered the following

Resolved, That in the absence of the Vice

Mr. Anthony moved to substitute the name of Thomas W. Ferry. Disagreed to; yeas 18, nays 28, and the resolution pass-

Chair by Mr. Ferry, the former remarking on the way thither, "Time about is fair play."
Mr. Thurman, on taking the chair, said: SENATORS — It is only necessary for me to say, in the tewest possible words, I sincere y thank you for this mark of your confi-

The journal was then read.
The following bills were introduced and

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Plumb: To provide for an increase of the army in an emergency.

By Mr. Jones: To provide for the speedy completion of a line of railway and telegraph between the ports of the Lower Missispip irver and the Southern frontier of the United States, and to aid in the construction of the same and for other purposes.

oses.

Mr. Hoar asked to be relieved from service as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and Mr. Cameron of Wiscon-sin asked to be relieved from service as a member of the Committee on Routes to

the Seaboard.

Mr. Bell was appointed to fill both vacancies thus occasioned.

There being a vacancy on the Committee on Education and Labor it was filled
by the appointment of Mr. Lamar.

The army appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Logan addressed the Senate. He thought the question now before this body more important than any other that had arisen since 1861, when the same sentiments which prompted the present legislation, expressed by many of the same men now uttering them, led to war. He denounced the proposed legislation as bad in itself and as being attempted by unparliamentary practices.

amentary practices. There was no safety in the course the Democrats were now pursuing, no safety either to the North or South. They say that the President must approve their bills that the Frestoent must approve their bills otherwise the government will go to pieces. With a knife at his throat they demand that the Fresident shall approve their bills or starve. Was it a new doctrine to those gentlemen that the President had as much right to approve or veto a bill as they had a right to vote against a bill?

"Confederates" are settling around him so fast as to endanger the supremacy of the Republican party at the next election. He speaks of them as the genuine Confederates who fought in the Southern army, but who have moved to the supremacy but who have moved to the supremacy of the Republican party at the mext election. He speaks of them as the genuine Confederates who fought in the Southern army, but who have moved to the supremacy of the Republicant of the supremacy of the Republican party at the supremacy of the Republican Such an important duty should not for a moment be permitted to reside with the States. Sometimes a State may was justice to come from, if the State and military officers were sent to the Courts failed to prosecute and the polls and closed them, refusing to Governor declined to execute the law? Where must a citizen turn his eye if not to the National Government? The Democrats want all was the Democratic candidate for oring culprits to justice. Then, where his eye if not to the National Government? The Democrats want all the votes they want. If a repeal be effected the popular tide would overwhelm them. They were sowing wind. Let them beware of the harvest. I stand here, Mr. Logan said, to warn men who are tempted to destroy this government, that in tampering with it they must not go too far. Loyal men have not forgotten the perlis they endured and the sacrifices they made to save the country and prothey made to save the country and pro-tect its free citizens. They are slow to believe what they do not wish to believe. But if the Democrats force an issue on the counthe Democrats force an issue on the country the people will be compelled to rise and save their rights from destruction. There will be no half way work then. The spirit of kindness is passing into another feeling, Itell them they are going to far and are troubling the people. The sore once occasioned will be removed only by radical means. It will cut beyond the wound to make the cure complete. In common with a thousand others I sincerely nails" until they get enough to buy tick ound to make the cure complete. In ommon with a thousand others I sincerely ope and expect that the Democracy of oth North and South would interpret a leares of the country for peace, but to-day must confess that I have been mistaken.

them have not been met in a similar spirit, but with agressiveness which fills the country with alarm and apprehension. Duty demands that we should speak plainly. I make the open charge that the Democrats are tarn. that we should speak plainly. I make the vopen charge that the Democrate are tampering with the interests of the country, and to this the people are awake. I charge the Democratic party, while expressing a desire for peake and harmony, with making attacks on principles purchased with blood and treasure. They are not sincere in their professions of protecting the Constitution, while they are engaged in its destruction. I make the charge that sulogies are pronounced here on the arch-traitor Dayis as a patriot, in the presence of the representatives of the American people and the government he understook to destroy. I charge that the debt resting upon the country, growing out of the late war, is chargeable to the Democratic party. I arraign the Democratic party a responsible for whatever discord may exist.

The Republican party, wants peace and

indictments and arraignments they had heard seemed very unnecessary. In view of the fact, there was but the simple proposition under discussion, whether properly their representatives in Congress have the right peaceably to pass the law, saying that States shall conduct their own elections uncontrolled by military interference; that juries shall be free from the test oath, and that State affairs shall be managed without the interference of federal bayonets. He could understand, however, why these anathemas were pronounced; it was because the sceptre was departing from Judah. There was no longer a "United South" as ten years ago, when the people's money was squandered, and the "Radical South" sanctioned the waste. In those days was squandered, and the "Radical South" sanctioned the waste. In those days carpet-baggers were sent down South to be returned as representatives of the people; but although the Republicans were controlling the South an outgone negro, Revels, represented the colored race in the Senate, and yet the Senator from Illinois complained that the colored people were not represented here now. No man, white or black, would think of comparing the men who represented the South under by men who were the peers of any gen tleman on the other side. The Democrac; was warned of an appeal to Cusar. The intend to appeal to the people before Casar comes—before the Rubicon is crossed, and the cry is "Aba Jactata est." It is to prevent Casar from coming that they deaire soldiers to be taken from the

they deaire soldiers to be taken from the polis.

He repelled the charge that he was a revolutionist or had used language warranting such accusation. He had thought that after the expose made of the practices of marshals and deputy marshals of elections in various cities every honorable man of both parties ought to agree to abolish these offices, and he had so stated in the short speech of which so much had been said. His party had not presented separate bills for the repeal of the laws authorizing military supervision of elections, as he had hoped they would; but nobody could question their right to present legislation in its present form. He had never said more than that if the President refused to sign of an attempt to rob the covernment and contents and accuse as a sign of an attempt to rob the covernment and contents and can be a supervised and the present legislation in of a claimant is constructed to sign of the covernment is to prevent this government from paying any debt which it is present form. He had never said more than that if the President refused to sign of an attempt to rob the covernment and of an attempt to rob the covernment and constructions.

present form. He had never than that if the President refu than that if the President refused to sign the bill he would consult the good men in his party as to the proper course to be pursued; but he would not assume that the President would veto a bill containing no unconstitutional provision. He believed the President would sign the bill because he ought to do so; and all his past conduct indicated that he would consider it his duty. All this cry about revolution is raised to see if the Republicans cannot make him act as a party President, and repeal laws passed by them while in power, and by which they now hope to overswe the people at the polls.

Mr. Beck quoted from Mr. Evarts' speech at Cooper Institute January 12th, 1875, at a meeting called to consider the action of the troops in Louisiana. Also from a speech made in the Senate by Mr. Seward in 1836, in which he pointed out the danger of relying on the army to enforce the laws, and said the best warrant for making and the maintenance of just laws was an enlightened public opnion.

Mr. Beck alluded to the fact that General Gilbert broke up a Democratic convention in Kentucky in 1803, with three or the bill he would consult the good r

All. Beck alluded to the fact that General Gilbert broke up a Democratic convention in Kentucky in 1803, with three or four soldiers. They were not afraid of these few men, but they submitted because the United States Government was behind the soldiers. During that summer martial law was preclaimed in Kentucky

serted here that there had never been restraint by military power at the polls.

Mr. Hoar—That was in war.

Mr. Beck—Kentucky at that time was paying her taxes to the Federal Government, and had 00,000 or 80,000 men in the Federal army.

Mr. Beck went on to say that President Lincoln himself had on one occasion been

Lincoln himself had on one occasion been obliged to interfere, and the party rescind the orders given by General Schenck in Maryland, because of the abuse made of the abuse made of the military.

Reverting to Blaine's statement that cru

Reverting to Blaine's statement that cry against military despotism was likely to injure the country, Mr. Beck said that the Democrats were not alone in denouncing the administration of affairs by the Republicans. He quoted from the remarks of Stanley Matthews in the liberal convention of 1872, composed of men who had had been Republicans, in which Matthews denounced the action of the government, especially in its use of the military power. An address was issued by that convention

of its bad action to leave.

Mr. Beck here yielded to a motion to adjourn, and will conclude his speech to morrow. Adjourned.

cratic party. I arraign the Democratic nation in regard to the statement made in the Cincinnati Gazette connecting him with the battle of Fort Pillow and critisticing his before it and then let it be mustered out. The Republican party wants peace and have always desired it. They not only desired peace, but had shown it by every jamin Butterworth. He offered a restriction to the Court of the C

cad that the rights of American citizens; a peace that the rights of American citizens; a peace which would enable all people to cluster around the American flag as an emblem of their sovereignty, patriotism and virtue; a people strong enough to dely the power of the world, and who will protect the citizens in all their constitutional rights on and and sea, at home and abroad, -elevations and full in the blazing sunlight of our loope.

Mr. Beck took the floor at the close of Logan's remarks and said: the last sentection of affairs longed by him, was a synopsis of the Democratic policy. All the indictments and arraignments they had heard seemed very unnecessary. In view of the fact, there was but the simple proposition under discussion, whether properly beir representatives in Congress larget to the court should not be interfered with until it died by limitation.

Several other gentlemen on both sides spoke, when Garfield, in answer to some arguments, remarked that the Southern Claims Commission was not a court but indictments and arraignments they had heard seemed very unnecessary. In view of the fact, there was but the simple proposition under discussion, whether properly beir representatives in Congress larget the contract of all the sum of a court but the court should not be interfered with until it died by limitation.

Several other gentlemen on both sides spoke, when Garfield, in answer to some arguments, remarked that the Southern Claims Commission was not a court but the fact, there was but the simple proposition under discussion, whether properly beir representatives in Congress larget the court is an analyse of the fact, there was but the simple proposition under discussion, whether properly beir representatives in Congress larget the court is an and revolutionary method. The therefore had expected that with it the reprote the fact therefore had was to the flouse to aid him in his proposition, but the flouse to aid him in his proposition but the fround that with it, it was not confined to legal evidenc

s spoke, when Garifield, in answer to some arguments, remarked that the Southern Claims Commission was not a court but merely a commission to take testimony and report it to Congress. He said that 19 percent of all the claims presented before the Southern Claims Commission would, if sent to court claims, go through without needing any proof of loyalty on the part of the claimant, because it had been decided that the executive pardon removed the distinction of the loyalty. The proposition therefore was abolishing substantially the distinction that had hitherto been made in that respect and that the claims arising out of war should not be paid except persons who has been loyal to the government during war. That objection was to his mind utterly fatal to the proposition offermind utterly fatal to the proposition offer ed by the gentleman from Tennessee (Young). If the amendment was to pre vail, he wanted the members to vote on i

the laws of war and international law did not hold that the conquering power was not responsible for any loss inflicted on private citizens residing in the hostile ter-

ritory.

Mr. Garfield admitted that was so, but stated that the law would not avail in this matter, because if Congress conferred on the Court of Claims jurisdiction over these claims, it would be conferred according to the established rules of that court.

Mr. Bragg—Will not these claims go to that court to be determined according to law, and is not the law such that no disloval claimant can recover in that court

into legally liable for. That is my first purpose. My second purpose is to prevent gentlemen on the other side from publishing campaign documents in which it is of an attempted by some of our neighbors, seems only represent the seem of the confederates" and accuse us of an attempt to rob the government, and in which they denounce me as a coadjutor distributing "taffy." [Laughter.] I want those gentlemen to face the music. They have hid themselves behind the shadow of loyalty long enough. Was Tennessee loyal during the war? If so, why in God's name did she go out of the Union and cost us? The people with whom you live are the people by whom you are to be judged. If the people of North Carolina were loyal, how did the gentleman (Russell) know that while he himself was serving in the Confederate army, while he was a member of the Confederate legislature, then becoming a Republican Judge without ever having graduated from a law office. (Laughter.) I am not astonished that the gentleman (Ruspet on the Confederate legislature, then becoming a Republican Judge without ever having graduated from a law office. (Laughter.) I am not astonished that the gentleman (Ruspet on the Confederate legislature, then becoming a Republican Judge without ever having graduated from a law office. (Laughter.) I am not astonished that the gentleman. (Confederate legislature, then becoming a Republican Judge without ever having graduated from a law office. (Laughter.) I agree with the gentleman (Ruspet on the Confederate legislature, then becoming on the confederate legislature, then becoming a Republican Judge without ever having graduated from a law office. (Laughter.) I agree with the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) that the substitute offered bythe gentleman from the different sections of the Confederate legislature, then becoming a Republican Judge without ever having graduated from a law office. (Laughter.) I agree with the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) that the substitute offered bythe gentleman from the different sections of Arkans

opening the door of the treasury to them

memy. They had no legal claim against the Government, and when we commenced opening the door of the treasury to them we did it as a matter of gratuity, and yet you ask all these men (meaning the Southern all in the cause, to vote to tax themselves to pay men who were disloyal to them, as well as disloyal to us; to men who were "Good Lord and Good Devil," depending on which flag floated in front of the place where they lived during the war. [Laughter.] You ask them to do that; you hak that the burdens of this already overburdened people shall be increased in violation of international law.

Mr. Garfield—The general doctrine of belligerents is of course accepted by everyebody to cover as enemies technically all the inhabitants of a belligerent territory. That general doctrine is recognized by all all wayers everywhere, but nobody has everyed the gentleman from Wisconsin, that during our laty war and since the Supreme Court has determined that in cases biger it the question of loyalty cannot be raised where the party has been granted a pardon. It was stated in the last Congress that ninety-nine par cent of all the people of the second States that amounted to anything, belonged to that category. I desire to traverse that proposition by some facts. Do the gentlemen know that (leaving out all hardyr. States) there were fifty regiments and seven companies of whites in our army fighting for the Union from the States that amounted to anything, belonged to that category. I desire to traverse that proposition by some facts. Do the gentlemen know that (leaving out all hardyr. States) there were fifty regiments and seven companies of whites in our army fighting for the Union, form the of white in our army fighting for the Union, and that of that number 90,000 were found.

The Convention of rerritory, elected.

The Convention of resolution of auxiliary State of Territory selected.

The Convention of sating an antional donation loan to aid auxiliary State of Territory selected.

The Convention of sating an autional donation l

Adjourned, and will copylide his speech to morrow. Adjourned, HOUNE.

HOUNE.

HOUNE.

The conjure the reading of the journal the Speaker called on committees for reports. The only report submitted was from the Committee on Accounts relative to Committee Clerks. The report was adopted.

Consideration was resumed of the Senate hill for the purchase or construction of a refrigerating ship for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes. After some trifling amendments the bill was passed.

Mr. Chalmers rose to a personal explanation in regard to the statement made in the Cincinnait Gazette connecting him with the baitle of Fort Pillow and critication in regard to the statement made in the Cincinnait Gazette connecting him with the baitle of Fort Pillow and critication in regard to the statement made in the Cincinnait Gazette connecting him with the baitle of Fort Pillow and critication in regard to the statement made in the Cincinnait Gazette connecting him with the baitle of Fort Pillow and critication in regard to the statement made in the Cincinnait Gazette connecting him with the baitle of Fort Pillow and critication in regard to the statement made in the Cincinnait Gazette connecting him with the baitle of Fort Pillow and critication in regard to the statement made in the Cincinnait Gazette connecting him with the baitle of Fort Pillow and critication him with the statement made in the Cincinnait Gazette connecting him with the baitle of Fort Pillow and critication him with the cases hick went into the rebellien? To say that they were enemies; that they had no rights, and that of that number 90,000 were from the States which went into the rebellien? To say that they were enemies; that they had no rights, and that they were enemies; that they had no rights, and that they were enemies; that they had no rights, and that they were enemies; that they had no rights, and that they were enemies; that they had no rights, and that they were enemies; that they had no rights, and that they were enemies; that they had no right

concession which honor and dignity would permit, and they would still make sacrifices to secure permanent peace, but the Democracy may as well learn now as latered that the Republicans will do nothing to give peace that is dishonorable to them or to the country. They will not beg on their knees for reconciliation; they will not relinquish the principles which inured to the people gained by the 13th, 14th and 18th Amendments to the Constitution, they will not permit a modification of the rights of four millions of people of the South who have been liberated from slavery and admitted to the rights of clizienship. They shall not be remanded to a condition of serfdom or peonage. Let me invite them to a peace which is honorable and which will make us a model for all people for centuries to come; a peace which must be built in the high respect of the cliziens of the common country. It must rest on the concession of equal rights to all cliziens of the Republic, black or white, native or foreign born; a peace that must know no State lines for abroaring the court of the found that with it, it was "all take and no been passed in what the Republican side the therefore had expected that side of the House would call an "anti-constitution, but founded on equity and justice, and not barred limitation, and condition to serious of the Republic, black or white, native or foreign born; a peace that must know no State lines for abroaring the found in his proposition, but the found in his propositi Bragg's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 65, nays 112.

Mr. Springer offered an amendment abolishing the Southern Claims Commission, and providing that any person who may have claims against the United States, in which the Court of Claims would not now have jurisdiction, but founded on equity and justice, and not barred limitation, may file his piea in the Court of Claims. It further provides that the court shall report its finding to Congress, and Congress shall not allow or authorize the payment of any private claim not payable under the existing law, until the claim has been investigated by the Court of under the existing law, until the claim has been investigated by the Court of

ments, the committee rose, and the House directed that all debates on the amend-ments shall close in ten minutes, after which the House again went into Commit-tee of the Whole.

## FAIRMONT.

Vegetation—The Wenther—Opening of a Public Reading Room—Large Attend-auce at the Normal School and Good Prospect for the Future. FAIRMONT, W. VA., April 15

Adjourned.

Our farmers and gardeners have been getting ready for spring planting, but the chilly weather of the past few days will doubtless delay their operations somewhat. some of our weather prophets are predicting more cold weather. prognostications will not prove correct. It is said that the prospect for a peach crop in this section has not been favorable

or many years. A library and reading room has been organized in town, and two fine large rooms have been fitted up for that purpose in Mr. J. W. Lott's new building on Main street. The reading room was opened to the public last week with appropriate exercises. A large company—300 or more—of our best citizens gathered to take part in the opening ceremonies. Some excellent soles, quartettes and choruses were furnished by convenience. axcellent solos, quartettes and choruses were furnished by our musical talent. There were also recitations and readings, There were also recitations and readings, all of which were highly appreciated. Hon. James Morrow, ir, delivered an address full of sound reasoning and good advice. He heartily commended the enterprise, and thought it indicated progress in the moral, intellectual and social life of our community. It is not mere fulsomeness when we say that this was a most admirable address, and as such was listened to attentively.

New students are being enrolled at the Normal School every day, and there are now more than 150 in actual attendence. The enrollment for the entire school year will doubtless exceed 200. Our citizens are determined that this school shall not go down, notwithstanding all adverse circumstances. Indeed, we doubt if the prospect for establishing a school with the prospect.

dorn, notwithstanding all adverse circumstances. Indeed, we doubt if the prospect for establishing a school permanently in our midst has ever been so promising as at the present time. The "killing process," attempted by some of our neighbors, seems only to have developed more life and vitality in our Normal School.

All the rooms in both Normal and Public school buildings have recently been calcimined (or kalsomined) and otherwise greatly improved, and now present a very inviting and tidy appearance.

Kate Henderson, the woman burned by the explosion of a lamp at the Hough House, last week, was badly injured, but is improving slowly. This is another warning added to the already long list of casualties from lamp explosions. C.

ed. Every one of these claimants was an enemy. They had no legal claim against the Government, and when we commenced of two colored commissioners under the

VIENNA, April 15.—A great storm oc-curred at Sezegedin Sunday, which de-stroyed sixty pile-driving stands and car-ried away and sunk rates and lighters laden with materials and provision. Pives

with materials and provisions. I Theiss and Masoo are again rising. nore corpses have been recovered THEATER-GOERS, club visitors, late supper takers and patrons of the horse railroad owl trains, should all certainly have a bot-tle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup convenient. Gentlemen you will need it.

CHARLES E. DWIGHT.

PRACTICAL CHEMIST.

Is prepared to make careful and complete analyses of Iron Ores, Limestones, Mineral Waters, etc. LABORATORY, COR. 247H AND CHAPLINE STR.

WHEELING, W. VA.